



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ful native chiefs and they protected and aided him as best they could. His description of the country, its people, and their life, customs, and superstitions have considerable geographical interest.

Arnot died in 1914. He was one of the few pioneer travelers in Africa who made long journeys depending entirely upon the country itself to supply him with food. A brief account of his earlier work and books was printed in the *Bulletin* (1914, p. 775).

W. G. BURROUGHS.

Adventures in Africa under the British, Belgian and Portuguese Flags. By J. B. Thornhill. ix and 330 pp. Map, diagrams, index.

E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1915. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Mr. Thornhill tells of his pioneer life in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo which occupies a part of the Congo-Zambezi watershed; and of his own work and the work of others in opening up the mineral deposits and developing the transportation facilities there. He says that bicycles have played an important part in Central Africa where, in a large part of Northern Rhodesia and the southern Congo area, no domestic animal can live because of the tsetse fly. Sleeping sickness is described in detail. Several varieties of the tsetse fly carry this disease, but they are found only on forest-clad shores of the large waterways and not over 200 yards from them. They are not found in high country or far south. Along the Congo-Zambezi watershed there is no danger of sleeping sickness nor is there danger in the copper belt of Katanga, but the districts from which must be drawn much of the labor supply for the copper mines are not safe and the routes from those districts are infected.

The question of the native hut tax and the labor tax is discussed. The hut tax which prevails in British territory is the better method, all things considered. In Portuguese territory the free laborer has been corrupted by Portuguese liquor dealers and this condition of the free laborer is the "only justification for employing slaves," in that region. The author objects strongly to the system of indentured labor carried on by the cacao-planters on the islands of St. Thomas and Principe, for these indentured laborers are in reality slaves for life. On the mainland conditions are even worse than on the islands. A large colored map of the Upper Luapula in Katanga is given.

W. G. BURROUGHS.

Beiträge und Ergänzungen zur Landeskunde des deutschen Namalandes. Von P. Range. 120 pp. Maps, ills. *Abhandl. Hamburg. Kolonialinst.*, Vol. 30, (Reihe C, Vol. 3.) L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1914. 11½ x 8.

Dr. Range's purpose, a purpose characteristic of most of the work produced by the Colonial Institute of Hamburg, has been to furnish, in the most concise terms, a practical handbook for the guidance of all who may be concerned with Namaland as administrators and as settlers. The geographical record is drawn with close reference to the natural sculpturing of the surface as produced by underlying geological conditions. Upon this is laid such analytical statement of the climatic conditions as must prove of the utmost value in the economic exploitation of the soil. The same linking of geographical factors is continued through successive chapters setting forth the floral and faunal character of the country and the difference between district and district. Dr. Range avoids the problems which beset the investigator of racial affinities in South Africa. His end is attained by a concise disquisition upon the economic value of the various tribes of Namaland and particularly upon their availability as a source of agricultural and other labor. The work is excellent in form and highly comprehensive in treatment and is sure to take first rank in the geographical literature of South Africa.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Settler and South Africa. By William MacDonald. 159 pp. Ills. Union Castle Line, London (Amer. Agent, Sanderson and Son, New York), 1914. 6d. 7½ x 5½.

A booklet issued by the Union Castle Line of South African steamships,